and there was hardly a carriage to be seen there. The loc still covers the lakes, though it is very soft and broken in many places. At the menagerie most of the buildings were closed, and the parkkeeper there was enabled in consequence to enjoy himself undisturbed by any disagreeable questions. The white polar bear was out taking his daily growl, and he expressed his Cssatisfaction at the warm weather very emphatically.

The rain bed not materially affected the Croton River when the morning report from the officer in charge of the Croton River dam was received at the Department of Pablic Works. At 7 s. m. yesterday a depth of 27 inches of water was running over the lip of the dam. This was an inrease of one inch only during the preceding twentyfour hours. Commissioner Thompson expects, however, that the continuous rain will cause a very great increase in the volume of water in the Croton River and its tributaries. Late in the afternoon a heavy fog enshrouded the city, obscuring the outlines of buildings and completely hiding the church steeples. The mist was so dense that it was impossible for anyone to see more than an eighth of n mile, and the engineers on the elevated roads were

church steeples. The mist was so dense that it was Impossible for anyone to see more than an eighth of a mile, and the engineers on the elevated roads were obliged to exercise the greatest caution. On the rivers and the bay the fog seemed to be in folds, and the argus-eyed pilots were compelled to use every precaution in managing their craft. At Fulton Ferry only one boat was sent on the river at a time. The cables on the Brocklyn Bridge were invisible. All the ferry boats were compelled to run very slowly, and did not make as many trips as usual. The fog caused an almost complete suspension of navigation on the Lower and Upper Bays. The fog litted early in the evening.

At the Central Park Observatory Professor Drarger stated that the entire rainfall for the day had been 1.42 inches. The weather, he said, had been gradually growing warmer during the week. The maximum temperature Sunday was 219: Monday, 300: Tuesday, 390: Wednesday, 420: Thursday, 420: Friday, 480; and yesterday, 540. The direction of the wind from 2 a. m. to 10 a. m. was east-northeast. It then veered to the east and at 2 p. m. it came from the south. The velocity of the wind during the morning was about 15 miles an hour. Its maximum gust had a velocity of 30.80 miles.

The officer in charge of the Signal Service Station on the Equitable Building said last night: "The temperature will probably be slightly lower tomorrow than it was to-day. The weather will probably be foggy, although that is by no means certain. The barometer here to-day at 3:12 p. m., was 29.42. a fall of .43. The thermometer at the same time recorded 51°. The relative humidity of the air was 100. The wind was from the south and had a velocity of twenty miles au hour. The thermometer is considerably lower to-day in some parts of the West than it was yesterday. The mercury fell 29° in 24 hours at Cairo, 7° at Chicago, 23° at Chicannath, 10° at Cleveland, 13° at Keokuk, lowa, 29° at Lomisville, 10° at New-Orleans, 11° at Pittsburg, and 20° at St. Louis. The weather "A collision

### TOLEDO INUNDATED.

WATER FIVE FRET DEEP IN ONE OF THE STREETS-A BRIDGE SWEPT AWAY-SHIPPING LOSSES.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 12 .- The excitement in the city this morning, consequent upon the flood, is in-tense. A snow-storm set in about 9 o'clock. The streets ing to the river have since daybreak been crowded to the water's edge. In Water-et., the water is fully five feet deep, and rushes through at a fearful rate. At 3 clock a. m., the wind veered to the southwest, and movement of the A few minutes later, a gorge was formed op-posite Bailey's shipyard. This held firmly until 6 a. m., when it broke and the toe again moved, slowly at first. In fifteen minutes later, the westerly span of the Union bridge on the old wooden bridge, just below the new Lake Shore Railroad bridge, came out and was swept down at a high rate of speed, throwing open the draw in the Cherry-st. bridge, and when last seen was still going toward the lake. About 7:30 the wind from the southeast increased, causing the water to rise rapidly. At 9 o'clock another gorge was formed just abreast the city. In consequence of this the water has risen still higher. On Summit-st., between Monroe and Perry, there is from one foot to two feet of water. The base y large stocks will be completely ruined.

ers Mediterranean, Dunford, M. Stalker and Atmosphere fast in the gorge about three miles below the city. Two men who were on board the Stalker es caped to the shore by walking over the 100. Superli-tendent Jennings, who was on board the schooner, has not been heard from as yet. He is possibly safe. The small steamer Emerald is reported as having sunk early this morning. The schooner C. Benson has also been sunk. She was valued at \$15,060, and was owned by Captain Duffy. She had a carge of 15,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$15,000. The Mediterranean had 17,500 bushels of wheat on board, the Dunford 19,000, the M. Stolker 15,000, and the Atmoshere 17,500, the total valuation of which is about \$73,000. The insurance is distributed among four companies. The four vessels are valued at over \$90,000. The various railroad lines centring nere are among the heaviest losers. A considerable amount of freight was removed yesterday. A large amount of roiling freight, oil and molasses has been swept away, though at present it is impossible to state how much.

Trains Nos. 8 and 8 on the Lake Shore and Michigan Bouthern Railroad, arrived here from Cheage this morning. Train No. 5, from the East, is at East Toledo. The Lake Shore bridge is all right, though the track is covered with debris. No trains will be sent out until the water recedes. owned by Captain Duffy. She

water recedes.

The floors of the depot and Island House are covered with water to a depth of four feet, and on the middle ground the water is from one to five feet deep. A few coaches are standing in the depot with water covering their Boors. When the water recedes the greatest delay to the resumption of traffic will be in clearing the debris to the resumption of traffic will be in clearing the debras from the middle ground and tracks, which will require an innerse amount of shor. The first floor of the general offices of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is three feet under water. The tracks and bridges of this line, East and West, are reported to be all right. THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Later. -The situation at 9 o'clock to-night is unchanged as to the position of the gorges, but the water is rising at the rate of one to two inches per hour. It is now five feet above Water-st., four feet higher than during the flood of 1868. The water at the upper end of Summit-st. is two to four feet deep. It has extended for nearly half a block out to Monroe-st. The merchants all along Summit-st. are removing their goods to the second floor. The lumber district, two miles up the river, presents a fearful spectacle. Above thirty-five million feet of lumber were piled up in the district, about one-half of which will have to be re-handled. From five to fifteen feet of water cover the district. Thousands of feet of lumber and large quantities of singles and laths, together with ice and debria, are piled indiscriminately over the district. Fifteen Wabsah freight cars, loaded with lumber, are submerged. The loss in the district cannot be less than \$35,000; but should the water carry away the lumber the loss will be more than doubled. Of the vessels lodged in the ice below the city, the steamer Famerald and the schooner Benson will prove total losses. The other four are being provisioned and manned with crews.

manned with crews. Mighigan Road run trains to East Toledo, but cannot cross. The Columbus and Toledo Railroad bridge, and part of the yards and freight house are enbusyged.

The Lake Shore Road sent two trains West from Broadway bridge.

The Wabsah Boad will lose some freight, but their

re running.
ad officials are here in great numbers, intensely

astrong outcome are my great numbers, intensely serier in the interest of their respective roads.

The weather to-night is cold, with indications of a freeze. Should this happen a terrible result is feared. In any event but little chance remains for saving the two lower bridges. The aituation is very critical. Pears are entertained that the worst is yet to come. It is impossible now to give a complete list of the losses. Cool, competent business men estimate it now at not less than \$500,000.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 12 .- The ice gorge which came down from the upper Delaware yesterday and came to a stop opposite this city gave way in the night, tearing everything that came in its way. Large cakes of ice, fifteen or twenty inches in thickness, were se mass. On the Pennsylvania shore the fee is orce of the current. It tore a sloop from her moorings. The Pennayivania Ratiroad Company have a gang of nea electing the ice off the track so that the trains can

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.-The ice in the Delaware woring down with muon difficulty, occasionally meeting its electrostons. The people in this city are apprehented to of a heavy fixed between now and Sunday night. M. J. Fob. 12.—The heavy rain to-day broke the ice in the Raritan River, the flood driving the ice with great velocity to the Sound. There is an immense mass of ice against the railread bridge at the lower and of the river, which, with the force of the flood, may conserve and demans.

ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER. PEARS THAT THE RAILROAD BRIDGES WILL BE CAR-RIED AWAY-PREPARING FOR THE WORST-THE

WATER RISING SLOWLY. ALBANY, Feb. 12 .- A steady rain all day ages fears of a freshet on the docks. The water in the river has risen about 12 inches since morning. Merchants have been engaged all day hoisting their goods

to the upper floors.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Though it has rained hard to-day, at dark reports from all points on the river show that the streams are rising slowly. Thousands of tone of ice are packed toside of the railroad bridges at Livingston and Stockport, and men and wrecking trains will remain at those places all night. A heavy

trains will remain at those places all night. A heavy northeast rain-storm prevails this evening, and there are renewed fears of disaster from a freshet. A dam at Jackson Corners was carried away, also one at Mount Rose, and the bridge at the latter place is considered unsafe.

Rondout, N. Y., Feb. 12.—It has been raining steadily is this city and violalty since 7 o'clock this Loorning. The mountain streams, the fludson River and the Rondout and Esopus Crocks are rapidly risting. Danger is apprehended at Saugerties, the water being three feet above the dam. The iron works there are considered to be in danger. In this city the Esopus Creek has overflowed its banks, but without any extensive damage as yet. Trouble is feared along the lines of the Uniter and Delaware and Walkill Valler Railroads. The lee 1s. the river here is getting weaker. W. D. Oils, superintendent of construction of the New-York and Hudson River Railroads above Hudson, has feare of the Stockport bridge, and will so there with a barge force of man to be ready for anything that may occur to inter and travel.

#### WESTERN INCIDENTS. OTTAWA, ILL., PARTLY UNDER WATER-A GREAT

SNOW-STORM-TRAINS DELAYED. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-The snow-storm is general in the Northwest, and has lasted from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to locality. It has been very heavy in all places heard from, and has tended to

delay trains, stop street-cars, clog telegraph wires and greatly interfere with besiness generally. The Evening Journal's special dispatch from Ottawa, Ill., says the river has fallen twenty feet from its highest point, but the lower portion of the town is under water, and some twenty families have been driven from

water, and some twenty families have been driven from their homes.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Telegrams received here represent watten, Ohio, as inundated. Boats are in demand there to remove the people of the Second Ward from their watery isolation caused by the overflow of the Mahoning River. The Tuscarawas Valley is overflowed. New-Philadelphia is inundated. The track of the Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Ratiroad is badly damaged three miles below New-Philadelphia. The Cleveland and Marietta Ratiroad treate, near New-Comerstown, is in danger of being swept away. Trains are delayed in all parte of Ohio and Indiana. Very little, if any, damage is reported in Kentucky. There is snow in Southern Ohio this morning. The Ohio Hiver is rising rapidly.

MILWAGEZE, Wis., Feb. 12.—The storm continues. All the trains are either delayed or stopped altogether. The wires are working west and nothwest. The present is the beaviest snowfall remembered here.

By. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—A snowstorm set in here late last night and still continues, with coid, blustering winds. Not much anow has fallen here, but dispatches from the interior note a very heavy fall in nearly all parts of the State, and say that the trains are somewhat delayed on several roads.

THE LOSS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

DAMAGE TO THE BRIDGE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD - PROPLE ON ISLANDS UNABLE TO REACH THE LAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.-The rise of the schuyikili River, at Manayunk, vesterday, caused more damage than at first supposed. Nearly all the mills at that place and a number of dwelling houses were inundated, and the loss on stock, machinery, etc., will reach

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 12 .- The water in the Lehigh River has risen ton feet at this point since last night. It was highest at 4 p. m. to day, when it swept away one half of a wooden bridge 100 feet long, connecting Kline's Island with the main shore. Two families still remain on the island with no means of escape. Shortly afterward a dam near Rockdule gave way, swelling the L high River by two feet. One hundred feet of the Lehigh Valley Railroad track were weahed awayfabove G endon this afternoon. The damage has not yet been repaired. MILFORD, Penn., Feb. 12.—The flood in the Delaware has reached a point four miles belw here, where, it is reported, a terrible gorge has been formed. The members of a family named Burkley, living on an island in the middle of the river, are reported to have been driven out of their house and are new on the island eye for for help, surrounded by ice and water, and no usuatance can be given them. The ram stopped this meaning. The Delaware River is still rising and the shood is nearing Busikill, where the greatest damper is feared.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Feb. 12.—The continued rains have greatly awollen the Lehigh River. Two treates may been sweet from under the Lehigh Veliev Bridge at Penn Rayca. It is feared that the 50,000,000 feet of lumber it the boom at White Haven way break away, in which case the Lehigh Veliey Bridge at Penn Haven will be destroyed. this afternoon. The damage has not yet beca repaired.

which case the Lehigh Valley Brange at Penn Haven will be destroyed. Pittston, Penn., Feb. 12.—Considerable damage has been done to the railroads in this vicinity by the freshet, and the tains are delayed.

#### NEWS FROM MANY POINTS. THE WATER AT NEW-ORLEANS FALLING-DAMAGE IN THE SHENANDOAR VALLEY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 12.- The Tangipahoa River yesterday overflowed its backs, washing out the Jackson Ratiroad and doing considerable damage. The New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad from Lee's Station to Lookout is still in had condition. Reports from all points show that the water is failing. In the third district and that portion of the city lying below the Old Basin an average fall of ten mebes is reported. The Lehef Committee continues the work of furnishing supplies of cooked food in the overflowed section. Funerals in ome cases go in boats instead of carriages.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Feb. 12.-The thaw of ice and show, which has been going on in the Valley of the Shenannoah for the last five days, has swellen all the streams to unusual bounds, interrupting and stopping in many directions the transportation of the United

in many directions the transportation of the United States mails and doing other damage.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Feb. 12.—A wind and rain storm of creat violence prevailed hast night. The freshet of the day before had not subsided and to-lay the Rippalannock River has been rising at the rate of six inches an hour. The whatves are overflowed airrady and serious dieaster is apprehended when the volume of water from the mountains comes down. There has been no communication by rail dorth of Alexandra.

WATERBURY, Count., Feb. 12.—The river is rising rapidly, and the les is bracking up. chould the storm contiane great damage will be done. Residents at the simunction of the Naugatick and Housatonic Rivers at Birmingham are moving out and preparing for the worst.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—James River here is about RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—James River here is about ten teet above high water mark. At Columbia, fifty-seven miles above Richmond, it had risen seventeen feet at noon and was still rising. At Lyncuburg it is reported to have risen two-ve feet at 6 p.m. and falling slowly, but there are no serious apprehensions of a heavy freshet.

Archibes. Kan., Feb. 12.—The snow-storm of yesterday was the most severe since the great storm of 1876. All the railroads are blockeded except the Kansas City. St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The Missouri Paccile has not been heard from. The Contral Eranch has sent out no trains since Friday morning, hor has the Achisen and Nebraska. Railroad officials can give no information as to when trains are likely to get through.

# SOUTHERN MEN FOR THE CABINET.

WHY GENERAL GARFIELD SHOULD SELECT SOME SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AS HIS ADVISERS. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIE: It is said that General Gartield will make his own Cabinet. That is true in a limited sense, and General Garfield fully understands that he must select a Cabinet satisfactory to the public. My opinion is that he ought to take two members of his Cabinet from the South. The reasons are these: The represents one-half of the territory of the United States. than one-third of our exports, and pays a portion of the revenue. It cast one-fourth of the Republican votes of the country at the last election, not considering those that were not counted. It has cost a vast amount o slood and treasure to keep it in the Union; but it is in. If I understand the Republican party, two of the main features of General Garfield's Administration will be to enforce an honest payment of revenue, with a free vote and a fair count in the Southern States. This must be done to impress the rising generation that the Govern ment must be obeyed; and to teach them in the most solemn manner that the great Republican party means honesty, and teaches that an observance of fair elections and honest collection of revenue lie at the foundations of our Government. It is charged that the Republican party our Government. It is charged that the Rapublicau party is a sectional party. Giving the South two members of the Cabinet will answer, to a great extent, this charge. By territory, population and revenue the South is entitled to this, at least. But these two members should be pronounced Republicaus, in no way connected with the Rebellion. Two such men are Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and A. W. Campbell, of West Virginia. Both those men would do honor to any Cabinet. They are capable, and men of high moral character. Their appointment would give assurances North and South that the Administration is not to be sectional. But to accomplial this result General Gardiell must be satisfied that the great journals of the North would inderse him in such a course. The TRIBUSE is the greatest and the most liberal paper in the country, and now is a fitting time for it to give this idea currency. Southerness.

A Dutchman found his way into one of our local tonsorial rooms the other day, and upon being naked how often he shaved, replied: "Dree times a week, every day but Sconday; den I shaves every day."—[Au-gusta Journal. FULL OF YEARS AND HONOR. PETER COOPER'S NINETIETH BIRTHDAY.

HIS LIFE SKETCHED AT THE FREE LECTURE AT COOPER UNION-THE AUDIENCE STIRRED BY THE MENTION OF HIS NAME - ADDED GIFTS OF \$100,000 TO THE UNION-\$10,000 FOR CHAR-ITY-MR. HEWITI'S DINNER PARTY.

The nineteth anniversary of the birthday of Peter Cooper was celebrated yesterday. Mr. Cooper passed the day quietly at his home in Lexington-ave., receiving a few of the friends who called. In the evening a dinner was given in honor of the occasion by Abram S. He vitt, his sen-inlaw. Thurlow Weed was among the guests. The Rev. H. L. Singleton, of Baltimore, delivered the Saturday evening free lecture at Cooper Institute, taking the life of Mr. Cooper for his subject. There was a large audience present which cheered Mr. Cooper's name. The speaker described early career of the venerable the philanthropist and reviewed some of his achievements. Mr. Cooper, to celebrate the day, has recently given to the trustees of Cooper Union \$30,000 in cash and the receipts for \$70,000 expended in the last year on the Institute Building. He also gave \$10,000 to the fund for aiding poor children. SKETCH OF THE VENERABLE MAN'S LIFE.

LECTURE AT COOPER UNION BY THE REV. H. L. SINGLETON-MR. COOPER'S RECENT GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTE—RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRUSTEES. The subject of the Saturday evening free lecture at Cooper Union last night was "Peter Cooper"; it was delivered by the Rev. H. L. Singleton, of Baltimore. The great hall was filled with a large audience, many of those present being unable to obtain seats. Among those seated upon the platform were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Professor F. G.

Tisdall and the Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime. Before introducing the speaker, Dr. R. W. Raymond said that the subject of the lecture was that of a life of noble ambition, nuselfish benevolence, undaunted courage, indomitable perseverance and sweet charity. There was no one so well fitted to celebrate Peter Cooper's birthday as Peter Cooper himself. The trustees of Cooper Union had requested him to read a letter which showed Mr. Cooper's method of celebrating his ninetieth birthday. The letter was

As follows:

JANUARY 1, 1881.

Measrs, Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tieman, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram 8. Hewitt, trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. as follows:

of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my check for \$10,000, to be added to the \$10,000 of the Golden Wedding Fund, established by me seventeen years ago, the interest of which you have annually donated to institutions for stilling poor children. I also present my check for \$30,000, together with the receipts in full for \$70,000 I have expended during the last year on this building, hoping with your help to enlarge the capacity of the institution for the purpose of giving free lustruction to a larger number of vurils in the application of science to all the useful and necessary purposes of life; to aid the trusters in arranging the new part of the building, in accordance with their best judgment and efforts, for the accomplishment of the greatest possible good to the greatest number of the youth of this, my beloved unitve city; and to meet the expense of enlarging the course of institution in this institution. The trustees may rely on my best efforts to aid them in every way in promoting the highest welfare of this institution. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Peter Cooper.

Dr. Raymoud also read the following extract from

Peckskill, where he set up a siore. He subsequently removed to Catskill, Brooklyn, Newburg, and engaged in seiling goods, manufacturing hats, brewing beer and making bricks. In these various employments the son was obliged to work; pulling heir out of rabbit skips, as he says, for his father's hat when his head scarcely reached above the table, delivering kegs of beer in the brewing business, and carrying bricks into the yard

when his father was engaged at brickmaking. When Peter Cooper was seventeen he was apprenticed to a coachmaker for four years, receiving \$25 a year. During this time he employed his evenings in an upper room in Broadway in study making experiments. It was then that his inventive genus was developed which led him into those pursults in which he achieved so great success. The first practical result of these experiments was the invention of a machine for mortising hubs. His employer was so ruch pleased with this that he offered to start him to husiness; but young Cooper declined the offer her use he preferred to rely on his own energies. He then went to Hempstead, L. L, where he was employed by a manufacturer of cloth-shearing unceithes, at \$1.50 a day. At the end of three years he had save I enough to buy the patent right of New-York State, and becau manufacturing on his own account. The first purchaser of his machine was Mainew Vassar, the founder of Yassar Cohege, who also bought the right of a county. On returning home about this time Peter Cooper found his father involved in flashead difficultie, to extricate him from which he surrendered all of his angel-satied gavings. to Hempstead, L. I., where he was employed by a manu-

nard-sarred savings.

In 1828 Mr. Cooper went to Baltimore and became dentified with the origin of two great enterprises, which, more than all others, have contributed to the rowth of that city—Carton, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was funded by Iwo pursons to buy a third interest in 3,000 acres of land near the city; but we was decived by them and was decived by the many design of a near the city; but a was deserved by them and was odiged to pay for the rhole. Instead of lamenting his mistertune he went at prospecting, found a bed of from ore, and built fur-scess and a rolling mill. From these works sprang the reat industries of Canton.

naces and a rolling mill. From these works straing the great industries of Centon.

Mr. Cooper also did a great service in connection with the Baithnore and Chio Railroad, which had its beginning in 1826. A few miles were completed with wooden rails feed with strap from, and rule open cats were drawn by horses. It was suggested that steam cars should be introduced, but everybody thought it would be impossible to so around curves without soing off the track. The man who granded with the problem was Peter Cooper. He built, necenotive engine and emonstrated its success. It was about the size of a hand-ear, with its tubular boiler made of gun-barrels. Aucust 28, 1850, this engine, with an open car attached, filled with the directors of the road, Air. Cooper acting as sandner, made the first trip by steam on the first railroad in America. Thirteen miles were made in fifty-seven murkes.

inutes.

After disposing of his Cauton property Mr. Cooper re-urned to New-York and erected from works, which were

After disposing of his Canton property Mr. Cooper returned to New-York and creeted from works, which were afterward removed to Trenton, N. J. He also built three large biast furnaces at Philipsburz, Penn., and a mumber of rolling mills. His valuable agency is radioval enterprise was followed by that in the telegraph. Approching its vast possibilities be give to it his land and purse. While we would not detract in the least from the fame of Cyrus W. Freld and others in the success of the ocean cable. I think the greatest praise is due Peter Cooper.

Mr. Cooper's philanthropic works there is not time to recount. His philanthropy is not second-hand or single-banded, but double-handed. Nor has he put a preendim on idleness; he has sought to teach and inspire struggling men and women to misset their circumstances. It is not necessary for me to give a description of Cooper Institute; suffice it to say that the building costing \$2,000,000, contains schools of art, science and letters, libraries, reading rooms and cabinets; and there are able professors and teachers employed at an expense of over \$50,000 a year. Here industrious men and women may perfect their knowledge in any department of practical science or art. As a work of benevolence it is unsurpassed. [Applause.]

# A DINNER IN HIS HONOR.

A dinner was given in honor of Mr. Cooper's birthday at 6 o'clock, by Mr. and Mrs. Abrain S. Hewitt, at Mr. Cooper's home, No. 9 Lexington-ave. The dining room was handsomely decorated with flowers. In addition to the members of the family the following persons sat down to the dinner: General Robert Patterson and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Thurlow Weed, Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly, the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, William E. Dodge, Robert L. Stuart. Wilson G. Hunt, John E. Parsons, John Jay, Henry M. Schieffelin, J. Smith Bryce, Dr. Norvin Green, the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. John A. Weisse, Parke Godwin, Samuel B. Ruggles, and F. F. Marbury. Letters of regret were received from Samuel J. Tilden. Mayor Grace.

John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Jackson S. Schuitz, Frederic De Peyster, Dr. J. Marion Sims, and the Rev. Robert Collyer. Mr. Cooper passed the day quietly, receiving only a few intimate friends, At the dinner, Mr. Hewitt proposed his health in a few words, and Mr. Cooper responded briefly. There was no formality about the dinner, it being the wish of those present to pass simply a pleasant social evening together.

THE DIVERSIONS OF SOCIETY.

ENTURFAINMENTS OF THE PAST WEEK-DINNERS, DANCING AND TABLEAUS-A WHIEL OF GAYETY

BEFORE LENT. The next fourteen days will probably be the gayest of the season; and as fashionable people never enjoy themselves more than when there is continuous stream of entertainments, they must be pleased with the outlook. The past week has been rather quiet in comparison with some of its predecessors, the only large private evening party being that of Mrs. Mason Jones, on last Monday. This was the first dance Mrs. Joneshas given for several years. There were about forty couples in the cotillon, and the favors were colored ribbons with bells attached and pretty bouquets of roses. The German was led by Mr. Columbus Iselin with Miss Jones. Among the guests from other cities were Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, Miss Gordon and Miss Saltonstall, of Boston, Lord Lymington, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Northcote. Miss Jones were a white satin dress trimmed with Roman pearls. The married person present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Byan K. Stevens, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. William Iselin and Mrs. Columbus Iselin.

The same evening Mrs. Marie gave a handsom dinner to about sixteen persons, and Mrs. Lispenard Stewart a dinner at which eighteen were present. The ladies who are to be bridesmaids at Miss Hamilton's wedding, several of whom were at this dinner, are Miss Stewart, Miss Gautier, Miss Le Roy, Miss Jaffary, Miss Parish, Miss Angus'a Lorillard and Miss Emily Lorillard."

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, jr., gave a munt dinner on

Monday evening.

The marriage of Miss Redmend to Mr. Living stone is to be about the first of March; and invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Helen A. Wilmerding to Mr. Edward Bell, on March 1, at Christ Church.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson gave a small evening reception on Wednesday, and her guests were those who composed the Niagara party s few weeks since. On Thursday Mrs. Frankivn had a meeting of the Dancing Class white stery met at Mrs. Rives's.

Dinners were also given during the week by Mrs. William Astor for her daughter, and by Mrs. J. H. Pardy for Mr. and Mrs. William L. Breuse, Mrs. Breese was a Miss Parsons, of Cleveland, and is a most attractive woman.

The great hit of the week was Mrs. Richard Irving's tableaus at the St. Valentine's Kettledrum, held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Friday and Saturday evenings. New-Yorkers who useful and necessary purposes of life; to aid the trustees in arranging the new part of the building, in accomplishment of the greatest possible good to the greatest number of the youth of the, my beloved unity city; and to meet the sprease of enlarging the course of instruction in the greatest possible good to the greatest number of the youth of the, my beloved unity city; and to meet the sprease of enlarging the course of instruction in the greatest linguistic properties. The presentations of the various pictures in the revery way in promoting the highest welface of this institution. Very respectfully, your obsellent servant.

Dr. Raymond also read the following extract from the minutes of the last meeting of the trustees. February 7:

Resolved, That the donation of Mr. Cooper of \$30,000 in money for the purposes indicated in his letter, in addition to the sum of \$70,000 which he has expended in enlarcing and improving the building, amountained in a loss \$100,000, he accepted, and the thanks of the trustees are nearby tended of Mr. Cooper for the numbered which enables them to afford the additional facilitation of the sum of \$70,000 which he has expended in the course of his protection made and in proving the building, amountained in the admirable blending in the various costinues, and the remarkable beauty of the ladies who took part could not fail to please. The furroduction of the structure was in part as follows:

The speaker was them introduced, and was warnaly received. Frequently in the course of his frem in the proceeds. Among these work was a first produced in this world for two purposes; to outle up a character and to perform a work. There is not a more dinartous example of this truth than the venerable man who is the subject of my address—Peter Cooper. (Great cheers.) In more than the course of the first was admirable producing the producing the first producing the producing have been longing for something new in this way ever since Mrs. W. S. Hoyt's charming pictures

PRESIDENT HAYES ON THE PRESS.

AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE BALTIMORE PRESS ASSOCIATION-SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT HAYES, SENATOR BAYARD AND GOVERNOR HAM-

Baltimore, Feb. 12.-President Hayes arrived in this city at 1939 to-day, and was met at the denot by Mayor Latrobe and President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, and went to the house of Mr. Gil man. With several of the Trustees and the Mayor the president visited the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Peabedy Institute, and the Johns Hopkins University. After leach the President received the professors and students of the Johns Hopkins University.

The angual banquet of the Baltimore Press Associa tion took place at the Entaw House this evening. Among the guests were President Hayes. General French, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Semator Bayard, J. W. Simonton, general agent of the New-York Associated Press, Julige Hugh L. Bond, John L. Thomas, collector if the port, General E. B. Tyler, postmaster, Governor Hamilton, Mayor Latrobe and heads of departments of the city government and representatives of commercial and manufacturing interests.

Toe President was received by C. J. Fox. president of the Press Association, and occupied the seat at bis right, while Governor Hamilton sat at his The first toast, "The Press," was responded to by Major Innes Randolph. The second tonst vas "Our Honored Caest the President of the United States of America."

President Hayes responded. He thanked the Press Association for the hearty welcome which had greeted him. He had three points upon which he intended to apeak, but the gentleman who preceded him and taken possession of two of them, the "Message with accompanying documents" and the "Agricultural address." But he could speak of the institution which the gentle, man before him represented. The Press was one of the ost potent forces. They heard on all occasions that the success of Government depended upon the character of the people and the character of the people upon education. There were many sources of education. There were schools, churches, theatres and many others; yet if asked to select the obtef educational source he would name schools, railroads and newspapers. It was not necessary to speak especially of schools in Baltimore, for from what he had seen during the day Baltimore was well provided for. He spoke of the common and high schools and the city oniege, and the Johns Hopkins University, which he believed would bring blessing and renown to Baltimore for years to come. Thanks should be given to Johns believed would bring blessing and renown to Baltimore for years to come. Tannia should be given to Johns Hogkins, and thanks to those who are carrying out it is splendlid bequest. The rull road was an educator, and is und not besitate to class it as one of the most important of the country. Baltimore had that educator, and her people had seen villages spring up and the barren phaces becoming fairy gardens without read of the cardener; and it was form one end of the country to the other and across the continent. The Baltimore and Osio Railroad was an educator and it was rapidly going across the Coutment. It was an educational agency because it sides in extending good and carries with it very good thing. But the newspaper was first. Even the very worst carded more wisdom that falsetood, and the test was all wisdom. The per was first. Even the very worst carried more wisdom than falsehood, and the best was all wisdom. The
standard author spoke to a few, but the newspapers to
millions, and the standard unitor apoke to more people
through the newspapers than be could through his
books, for the newspapers than be could through his
books, for the newspaper takes all that is good and gives
it to the world. Those might be some rubbish and
brush, but the pure stream of truth would soon leave it
behind. He spoke of his visit to the Pecific coast and
his examination of the hydraulic process of mining. The
clay is brought up but the gold is separated and its
particles are gathered. Those particles were carried
to the mixt and there made into, he believed, the best
and most enduring currency. The truth of the newspaper was like gold, and would be eternal. He would,
therefore, honor the man who would give to his country
a good newspaper. The speech of the President was
frequently interrupted by applause, and at its conclusion he was given three cheers.

The third tonet was "A Pilar of State—spring where
the peaches grow." Senator Bayard, of Delaware, re-

The third tonat was "A Pillar of State—spring where the peaches grow." Senator Bayard, of Delaware, responded. After a graceful compliment to the President, he spoke of the Presa as a power of glant strength; but tyrannous to use it. The press properly conducted occupied a grand and majestic position, and it was for those interested to see that it shall be a pleasure and not a danger to the constry. The scales of justice should be held evenly, so that confidence in it would be held by all. It stood in a position of great responsibility, and should coal tartifully in all things. He then gave the following: May the independence of the Press accompany the

prosperity of the Press. May the liberty of the Press be sustained by the courage of the Press. May the progress of the Press be lighted by the honer of the Press. May the riends of the Press be ever thus welcomed by the Press.
Three cheers were given Senator Bayard at the close

Three cheers were given Benator Bayan.

of his sentiments.

The fourth tenst was: "The farmer's life is the life for me." Governor Hamilton responded and spoke of the power of the Press upon civilization. He spoke of its connection with all the affairs of life, as essential to the disseminanton of knowledge, and its close connection with all that tended to elevate the people.

Responses to teasts were also made by General French. the Hon. John L. Thomas, Mayor Latrobe, Judge Hugh L. Bond, G. W. imonton, esq., Colonel F. Raine, and others. others.

At the close of the banquet the President returned to Washington by special train. The occasion was one of general enjoyment, and its harmony was uninterrupted

#### MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

CELEBRATING HIS BIRTHDAY. TENTA ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LINCOLN CLUB OF

THE VIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT-ADDRESSES BY PROFESSOR DWIGHT, DR. NEWMAN AND GITTERS. The Lincoln Club of the VIIth Assembly District ate its tenth annual dinner at Sieghortner's restaurant. No. 32 Lafayette-place, last evening. About one hundred covers were laid, and the tables were handsomely decorated with flowers. Last evening was selected as it was the seventysecond birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The presiding officer was ex-Congressman J. D. Lawson. On his right were Theodore W. Dwight, the Ray. Dr. J. P. Newman and State Senator Strahan, On his 1 .t were Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, Edwards Pierre-pent and Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. Among the others present were Cornelius Van Cott, John J. O'Brien, Roswell D. Hatch, John A. Osborn, Solon B. Smith, Jacob M. Patterson, Abraham Lent, John J. Morris, Michael Cregan, Bernard Biglin, Professor George W. Clarke, Alderman Waite and George Parker.

After the cloth had been removed, letters of regret were read from Vice-President-elect Arthur, Senator Conkling, Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, Governor Cornell, Stewart L. Woodford, Daniel G. Rollins, George H. Sharpe, J. H. Ketcham and Salem H. Wales. Senator-elect Platt wrote:

It water, Senator-evect Flatt wrote:

It grieves me to say that unexpected business compilcations call me out of town and occupied me to deny myself the pleasure of meeting the Lincoln Club as promized. The disappointment is greater than I will attempt
to express, for I had counted up at the occasion as one of
the most delightful of the year. Please express to the
club my most profound regrets, and say that I will be
there in spirit, and that I yield to no man in respect and
reverence for the memory of the great man whose name

Roscoe Conkling, in regretting his inability to

attend, wrote:
You need no assurance of the hearty gratification it would give me to meet friends so valued and cherished and with them do homage to a great memory and to the purposes and principles that memory illustrates.

The Chairman, after a few introductory words, called upon Professor Dwight to speak of the character and the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Professor Dwight was received with applause. He said that it was impossible to do in fifteen minutes what it took biographers fifteen volumes to sketch. Lincoln was a man of thorough character. What he did he did thoroughly. He was also a man of much tenderness of heart, of deep religious sentiment and exquisite humor. Fortunately for America it had always found a man sufficiently great to fill any gap which it had encountered. Lincoln was one of them, lie was a child of the people and knew little of ceremonious city civilization. He had his heart close to that of the people and he felt its throbs. He was a kepublican and nothing else. His whole object was the preservation of the Union, and he placed it before everything. He acquired a terse style in expression, but over all he spread a tender veil of melancholy. He was really the Hambet of the Republic. The vastness of the sorrow to be inflicted on the people that it was impossible to do in fifteen minutes what all he spread a tender veil of melauchely. He was really the Hamlet of the Republic. The vastness of the sorrow to be inflicted on the people overwhelmed him. As a self-made man he did not have any of the defects usually attributed to that class. He did not think he could do things in which others failed simply because he was a self-made man. Although the people made him Commander-in-Chief he was aware that he was not a great General. "The names of Lencoln and Grant," the speaker said, "will be imperishably associated, each shedding lustre on the other, Lincoln was successful temperarily. He freed the Nation from the grasp of men who were at its throat. But was he truly successful! Did he save the Nation in order that it might die slowly by fraud? It should never be forgotten that the suffrage is the life of the Republic, and it must be protected and kept pure. Let us in the presence of his immortal shade lift up our hands and swear that the suffrage shall be pure and free, so that Government by the people shall not perish from the earth." [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. Newman was next introduced. He spoke arredy of what Lincoln had accomplished, and said that if he died for anything it was for the Edwards Petrepont was introduced. a, one of the

and said that if he died for anything it was for the freedom of the sulfrage.

Edwards Pierrepont was introduced as one of the "So6." He said that Lincoln was the most purely representative American since the foundation of the Republic. Subsequently he spoke of the financial position of the country and dwelt on the silver question at considerable length.

Mahlon Chance, Robert H. Strahan, Cornelius Van Cott and several others also made addresses. In the course of the evening an excellent portrait of Semajor Conkling, by Sarony, was presented by the members of the club to Cornelius Van Cott, their president.

# THE KANSAS REFUGEES.

THEIR SUFFERINGS AND NEEDS.

A lady residing in this city, who has taken great interest in the welfare of the negro refugees in Kausas, recently wrote to Governor St. John concerning their condition, and received in reply the following

Inter condition, and received in reply the following lotter:

ETATE OF KANSAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TOPKEA, Jan. 22, 1881.

My Dear Madam: Your letter of the 18th inst. has Just been received. There is no deside but that considerable distress exists among the freeduren in Kansas. The weather during the past month has been unusually severe, and owing to the extreme poverty of these people when they arrive here, and the fact that there has been but fittle work for them to do during the present season, they have to a great extent depended upon contributions of friends to keep them from starvation.

I enclose herewith a letter just received from Mrs. Comstock, who has even making a four of the southern partion of the State mighting into the condition of the refugees. Her statem, at a laiways receive as in every respect wortay of belief. I have the greatest confidence in the purity and sheerity of her notives, and I know that she would not intentionally misrepresent the matter.

natter.
I also enclose a letter from Br. Newlan, a very worthy I also enclose a letter from Dr. Newlan, a very worthy gentleman, who resides at Oswego. From these two commands for nelp a present are pressing. Kamsas is abundantly able to, and will, provide for her legitimate poor; but it must be serie in mind that the colored refugees are not the poor of Kansas, but of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and other Southern States; that they do not come here because they prefer the climate of Kansas to the South, but simply because of cruel treatment extended to them in the Southern States which meatextended to them in the Southern States which renders it impracticable for them to remain there. They are forced to go somewhere, and seem to have turned in the direction of Kansas as the promised land. Very truly yours, John P. St. Jehn.

The following are the letters referred to by Governor St. John:

Oswego, Kan., 1 mo, 20, 1881. Governor St. JOHN. lover for St. JOHN.

My DEAR FRIEND: The past week has been spent by Governor St. John.

By Dear Feirs D: The past week has been spent by my daughter and myself in visiting the refugees in the southern part of the State. The recent severe weather has been very hard upon them. In and around this village are 1,200 poor colored people, hundreds of them nearly barchooted. A great many are sick. Dr. N. has to-day to amputate part of a poor fellow's frozen foot; another man is suffering so much they fear he will lose both feet. Two were frozen to death as they neared the Kansus inc. During this severe weather, in some cases, women and children slept in their old wagons. At Scheiner are 1,000 refugues and 500 or 500 more in the surrounding country.

Witt thou kindly make an appeal for money to Provide food, fuel, shelter; for warm clothing and sheest or multitudes will perish, and others linger out a miserable existence with frozen feet and diseases entailed by exposure. Thy friend truy.

Owwego, Kan, 1 mc., 20, 1881.

Governor St. John, Topeka.

Dear Stell i regret to inform you that the colored

Oswego, Kan., 1 mo., 20, 1881.

Dear Sir. John, Topeka.

Dear Sir. I regret to inform you that the colored refugees here are suffering greatly for want of both food and clothing. Acting for the Freedmen's Aid Association, we have 1,200 of these victims of southern creative and ignorance on our relief rolls here. A great many of them are frest-outen, and some have died from poverty and storm. I am your friend, W. G. NEWLAN.

[Contributions may be sent to Mrs. E. L. Comstock, Freedmen's Kelief Association, North Topeka, Kansas, -Ed.1

EMBALMING .- The new German process for preserving dead bodies consists, it appears, in the use of a liquid of which airm forms a constituent-probably potassic alum is meant, and in place of potassa probably the carbonate. But under the circumstances, all the alumina of the alum is precipitated, so that the liquid does not retain any in solution. On preparing large quantities of the solution, the labor of straining or flitering from the deposited alumina is said to be very onerous, and it is much better, in fact, to omit the alum onerous, and it is much better, in fact, to omit the alum, and to substitute at once that substance which was reduced by it in the original liquid, namely, spotssdam sulphste. A partion of the alum may be replaced by borax, so that the composition is as follows: Water, 620 parts; borax, 10; sulphate of potassa, 4; salt, 5; attract of soda, 3; carboards of potassa, 0; areachous sed, 2; giyeerine, 300; alcohol, 50. The arachious seld and carbonate of potassium are dissolved together by the kid of heat, and added to the solution.

# TALKS WITH REPUBLICANS.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP. Congressman Belford, of Colorado, was asked by a Tribums reporter yesterday at the Hoffman House what, in his opinion, Congress was likely to do before in

what, in his opinion, Congress was likely to do before is adjourned. He said:

"I think that all the important measures, including the appropriation bills, will become laws before the 4th of March. That is to say, all those that the Republican party desire to have passed, because, although being in the minority, under the vigorous lead of that great parliamentarian Mr. Conger, we have beaten the enemy at every point. The Republican party is thoroughly united. Every man has worked with a will, and all isms have been set aside. I do not thing that we shall be so united when the time comes to elses the Speaker. We recognise Mr. Hissock's ability, but we in the West do not want New-York State to have the Speakerahip. Not because we are opposed to Mr. Histock personally—far from it—but because the Speaker has the appointing of all the committees, and we do not think New-York State should govern both houses. Mr. Reed is very popular, and he will probably receive very Reed is very popular, and he will probably receive very marked support. But the fight will be a bitter one, you

may depend upon that."
"Yes," said ex-Congressman Ward, who was ele

"Yes," said ex-Congressman Ward, who was elected a member from Chleago to the XLHId Congress; "I have just returned from Washington, and I tell you that the faut for the Speakership will be a determined one. I am now fiving in Colorado, and we feel out there that the Government is legislating too much for the East to the disadvantage of the West."

After Congressman Belford had spoken for a few moments in indorsement of what his friend had said he was asked what he thought of the Cabinat. He redied:
"I feel that Mr. Blaine is sure to be Secretary of State and that New-York State is equally sure to have the Treasury; but I do not think it will be Mr. Morten. I am not given to predicting, but that is my conviction."

When pressed to Lame the gentleman he referred to he said:
"Do not be surprised if Judge Folger is the map." Do not be surprised if Judge Polger is the man "

GENERAL MARIONE IN THE SENATE.

VIEWS OF GEORGE C. GORHAM-ATTITUDE OF THE VIRGINIA READJUSTERS.

George C. Gorham, ex-Secretary of the United States Senate, just previous to his departure for Washington yesterday, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter for his opinion concerning the complexion of the next "It all depends," said Mr. Gornam, " upon the attitude of the Republicans toward General Mahone "What will be his position in the Senate !"

"He will go in free from all compileations with either party, and pursue a course there which he deems best for the interests of Virginia. He considers that the interests of Virginia depend upon the success of the Read-justers' party in the State campaign of this year. If the friends of the Administration in Virginia should decide to make no State ticket, the Readjusters would carry the State by an overwhelming majority. In that case the most natural thing would be for the Re-

adjusters and Republicans together to feel equally friendly to the Administration."

"Would this conform to the views of Virginia's Representatives in Congress"

"Her Representatives in Congress would not in such a case be likely to oppose the Administration. I assume this as an almost inevitable result of friendly cooperation between the opponents of Bourbon rule in Virginia. It will never be a question of dickering about Federal patronage nor to favors to individuals in connection with Science organization. It is rather a question of the reconstruction of parties in Virginia."

"What issues are there between the Readjusters and the Bourbons !"

"The debt question is uet the only one upon which the Readjusters are opposed to the Bourbons. They fight for a free ballot, free schools, the abolition of the capitation fax and of the whipping-post. To sim the whole thing up, if the Readjusters and Republicans do not set together in Virginia the Readjusters' Representatives in Congress will not be very likely to support the Administration whose friends opposed them."

A TALK WITH SENATOR BRUCE.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter to get his views upon public affairs. "Senator," said the reporter, "your term will soot draw to a close, I believe?"

" Yes, and I feel that I have done all that I could for my country and my race."

"What are the prospects of your people under the new Administration !" " If it is in the matter of appointment to public office that you mean, I can say that there is very little known. There has been no interchange of views upon the subtect, and no unusual feeling about the matter."

"It has been suggested in some quarters that you were to go up higher than Senator, even." propriety of my manuscripg in this matter will be ap

" Is there a prospect of an extra session !" " No, I think not. We shall have night sessions, and

you know how it is—how an immense mass of business will be crowded in at the tail end of the session and dir cosed of somehow."

"Will the litter and Harbor bill pass ?"

"By no means; not in its present shape. It is unequal
its provisions. Sectionally, the benefits from it are all

wrong."

"In what does this inequality particularly consist?"

"Why, the members of the committee have got the lion's share of the benefits of the bil—at least, this is the compliain. The bill will probably be recommitted, and may come forth in some shape that will be acceptable. It can never pass as it is."

JOHN C. NEW ON THE CABINET. John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States, was at the Glisey House Friday. He was in New-York for the purpose of attending the dinner given to ex-Senator Dorsey, who, said Mr. New, "is held in high esteem by the people of Indiana because of his great services during the recent campaign, whereby the State was redeemed from Democratic misgeverament." Mr. New, in speaking of the political situation, was of the opinion that New-York State would receive the Secretaryship of the Treasury under General Garfield. He said: "I believe the Hon. Levi P. Morton will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. From my long experionee as a banker and knowledge of financiers, I know of no man more capable for Secretary of the Treasury Lon Mr. Morton."

"It has been reported," said the Thinung reporter, that Senator Alison was to have that Capinet posi-

tion."
"I saw Mr. Allison a few days ago," Mr. New rejoined,
"and he said he had received no assurances of it."
"What about Indians and the Cabinet"
"Indiana is a great State. I have no doubt she will
not be ignored by General Gardeid in selecting his ad-Wil the Republicans be able to hold the State of In-"will the keph dicans be and to dold the State of In-diana during coming elections?"

"Only by fremendously hard work. My State is a close State. For such a large populs-tion, 6,000 materity won't do to figure upon as a certainty. Nothing but strend-ous efforts will insure permanent. Republicanism in In-diana."

VIEWS OF MR. BOUTWELL. As ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts,

was leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his way to Washington yesterday afternoon, he was met by a TRIBUNE reporter who asked him what he thought of the dinner Senator Dorsey. He said : "I think the dinner was a grand success socially, and I say socially because I do not think it was gotten up with any pointieal significance, but only as a just recep-

nition of the energy, tact and effective work done by Mr. Dorsey during the late campaign." What is the political feeling in Massachusetts ?" " I do not think there is anything new. The people all "I do not think there is any time." I do not the people at the cabinet. I also hear the names of Mr. Blaine to the Cabinet. I also hear the names of Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson mentioned in councetion with Cabinet appointments. But I do not believe anyone knows who will be invited into the Cabinet, even if General Garfield has made up his mind."

"Would New-England be satisfied if Mr. Blaine should

be appointed."

"Well, that is saying a good deal. He is very popular, and, f think, would be a very satisfactory Cabinet.

AN EXTRA SESSION NOT EXPECTED. Congressman Newberry, of Michigan, said to a TRIBUNE reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, in answer to a question whether there would be any important bills left over by Congress: "That is a question that is very hard to answer, because you cannot tell what the Democrats will do. This much I can say that the Democrats although having a good working majority in both houses, have not succeeded in passing majority in both houses, have not succeeded in passing anything that the Republicans did not want them to pass. This has been due somewhat to the want of harmony in their runks and to the thorough organization of our party and the brilliant leadership of Mr. Conger. He is a man who will be greatly missed in the next House. I believe, however, that he will be just as much of a power in the Senate, although not in perhaps the same way. I do not think that there will be any bills of sufficient importance left over to require an every assession."

A WORD WITH STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, recently nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was in the city yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter met him in the lobby of the St. James Hotel and made some inquiries of him concerning the political situation Mr. Matthews said he had been so often misrepresented and his views distorted by political opponents that he had given up public utterance through the press. "As to your inquiry concerning the incoming Administration," said Mr. Matthews, "I will say that I know General Garfield will give the country a strong Administration. I do not believe any party could present a man who will bring about such general satisfaction from all interests and sections as General Garfield will."

"Who will comprise the Cabinet!"

"I am certain Bigine will for one."